

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES:
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For District, Circuit, or State, 5 00

BRUNSBURGER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, And Notary Public, Jasper Ind.,
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry Counties, Indiana.
July 19, 1867-1v

Clement Doane, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JASPER, INDIANA.
Will attend promptly to any business intrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office in the Courier building, on West street.

G. T. H. Carr, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.
Office on the South side of the Public Square, Sept. 20, '67.

DEBUL ER & TRAYLOR, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections.
March 20, '68-1v

S. A. Boyles, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collection of claims.
Office at Washington House, directly in front of the Court House, July 24-y

MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER, Attys at Law, JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in Courts of DUBOIS COUNTY.
Special attention given to the Collection of Claims.
April 17 1868

F. HANN & CO. FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, TROY, IND.
DEALERS IN
Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.
Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors.
TROY, INDIANA.
Sept. 20 '67-6m *

Joseph Truxler, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN HARNESS AND SADDLES, South East Corner of the Public Square, JASPER, IND.

OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Dubois county and vicinity for their past patronage, and solicits a continuance and extension of the same, feeling confident that he can make it to the interest of persons in want of anything in his line to deal with him, as his motto is "small profits and quick sales."
May 15, '62.

G. STEGE, H. REILING, JOS. HAXTHAUSEN, STEGE, REILING & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Tea, TOBACCO, CIGARS, MARKET STREET, North Side, between Second and Third Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.
P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the country.
April 12, 1863. If
Call and settle your accounts.

For the Jasper Courier. ESSAY ON MAN.

THE GRAVE. CONTINUED.—MAN AND APE COMPARED.—Continued.

"And made of dust again to dust return!"
Is this the fate of Man's once bright'ning form?
Is this the eye of his sad weary life?
The Grave—and then eternal night—the strife
Which virtue has with vice; is this the close Of his vain life—the balm to all their woes—
And when you stand at the dark grave (why start?)
Where rests thy bosom friend—with aching heart
You sob the last farewell; is all then o'er—
Oh! we'll meet no more! 'never! never more!'—
And waiting echoes sigh 'we'll meet no more!'"

Is there no longing sigh for immortality?
When death has nipp'd the bud—the life—
Of the sweet darling child oh mother! oh Father!—
And when thy heart is rent with woe
Oh husband! when you stand at the sepulcher
Of thy beloved wife!—And thou oh wife! When at the grave of him who mid life's strife
Was thy protector, husband; on whose breast
Thou plac'dst thine aching head, and it found rest—
And as the rattling sounds in hollow tones Sound from below—thine inmost soul then groans:
As eld on eld form the last resting wound.
And from below echoes the farewell sound:
Oh we'll meet no more! 'never! never more!'—
And waiting echoes answer, 'never more!'—
On — be he who dares proclaim Man this.

Who dares proclaim that in that dark abyss,
'All hope abandon ye who enter here'—
Pardon my friend this melancholy dream,
And let's recall once more our former theme;
And let's recede to the primeval age
When Man and ape were on an equal stage
—When the first mortals crawling rose to birth
Speechless and wretched, from their mother earth,
For caves and acorns, then the food of life—
With nails and fangs then held a bloodless strife—
Compare the skeleton of Neanderthal's
And Engis caves,* and read their wondrous tales
And as we look at the bone-frame 'tis true
A striking likeness greets our 'stounding view:
The lower extremes, we would almost exclaim
Of Man and the chimpanzee are the same.
Behold the gorilla's astounding hands,
In mechanism how much alike to Man's—
The muscles too, that move the wondrous frame
In form and use, are very much the same.
And what is strange the apes sit go erect;
And some faint signs they have of intellect;
Why should they not? they have co-equal brains
In structure, shape (it lacks but weight) to Man's—
And thus there is so much similitude,
That the ape 's a Man, or Man is but a brute.
Yes I do grant—but stop I'd ask you this,
Is there no guilt! no wide-spread deep abyss
'Twixt Man and ape? a base to stand upon
By which we form a just criterion?
Not of the brute properties thus alone,
But some far more exalted, nobler claim
Than bones, nerves, muscles; some sub-limer fame—
Some mark that claims a higher attribute—
That does proclaim, 'Here's Man—and there's the brute—'
And 'way in that dark primeval age
Which Horace sang, is there no 'lightning page!

No history! No monuments of Man!
No 'Medals! No 'footprints! No rustic plan,
That speak in living tones, 'Here once dwelt Man!
Or is Man like the brute, 'the child of day,
A live, to eat, to die, then pass a way,
A rot'ning, stinking mass; then bleaching bones—

Are these, alas! the last sepulchral tones?
But let's retrace once more our wandering steps,
And 'mid those caves research those fossil-heaps
Of bones promiscuously strewn, and see
What th' ancient ares left their posterity.

*Antiquity of Man. By Sir Charles Lyell
'Man's Place in Nature. By Thomas H. Huxley.
Ferdinand, April 1, '69. M. F.

Kicked by a Mule.

Jake Johnson had a mule. There was nothing remarkable in the fact of his being the owner of such an animal, but there was something peculiar about the mule. He (the mule) could kick further, and hit harder than any mule on record. One morning, riding his property to market, Jake met Jim Boggs, against whom he had an old but concealed grudge. He knew that Boggs' weakness lay in bragging and betting. Therefore he saluted him cordially.

'How are you Jim? Fine morning.'
'Il-l-arty, Squire,' replied Jim.
'Beautiful weather; fine mule you have there. Will he do to bet on?'
'Bet on? Guess he will that I tell you.—
Jim Boggs, he's the finest trick mule in the country. Paid five hundred dollars for him.
'Great smash! is that so? ejaculated Jim.
'Solid truth, every word of it. Tell you confidentially, Jim, I'm taking him to town for betting purposes I bet he can kick a fly from any man without hurting him.'
'Now look here, Squire,' says Jim, 'I am not a betting man, but I'll bet you something on that myself.'
'Jim, there's no use; don't bet. I don't want to win your money.'
'Don't be alarmed, Squire; I take such bets as them every time.'
'Well,' said Johnson, 'if you are determined to bet, I will risk you a small stake say five dollars.'
'All right Squire, you're my man! but who'll he kick the fly from? There's no one here but you and I. You try it.'

'No,' says Johnson, 'I have to stand at the mule's head to order him.'
'Oh yes says Jim, then probably I'm the man. Well I'll do it; you've got to bet ten—
gin my five, if I risk it.'

'All right, quoth the Squire, 'now Jim there's a fly on your shoulder, stand still,' and Johnson adjusted the mule. While Jarvey, said he. The mule raised his heels with such velocity and force that Mr. Boggs rose in the air like a bird, flew through a briet hedge, and alighted in a muddy ditch on all fours, bang up against a fence.

Rising in a towering rage, he exclaimed:
'Yes, that is he—I knew your d—d mule couldn't do it. You had that all put up—I wouldn't have been kicked like that for fifty dollars. You can just fork over them stakes for it any way.'

'Not so fast, Jim; Jarvey done just what I said he could do, that is kick a fly off a man without hurting him. You see the mule is not injured by the operation. However if you are not satisfied, we will try again, as you wish.'

'The d—d take your grammar ketches growled Jim. I'd rather have a barn fall on me at once than let that critter kick me again. Keep the stakes but don't say anything more about it,' and Boggs trudged on in bitterness of soul; murmuring to himself—soid by thunder! and kicked by a mule.

Personalities are a dangerous game to play with Prentice. Thurlow Weed's paper having ventured to say that "the Louisville Journal has a chip on its shoulder which it dares any one to knock off," Prentice responds, "The editor of the New York Commercial has a block on his shoulders which ought to be knocked off."

In two months the National Debt has increased about thirty millions of dollars.—
Are not the Radicals rapidly paving the way for repudiation?

In my time, Miss said a stern aunt, 'he men looked at the women's faces, instead of their skulls.'

Ah, but my dear aunt, retorted the young lady, 'you see the world has improved, and it is more civilized than it used to be. It looks more to the understanding.'

The oldest Woman's Club—The broomstick.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Don Piatt, the Radical Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in speaking of the substitution by Grant of Boutwell for Stewart, thus narrates about THE REAL THING.

It is at last definitely known that Mr. A. T. Stewart has resigned the place he could not hold under the law, and now we have developed a contest, to the result of which the President stands perfectly indifferent. Mr. Stewart was confirmed by the Senate before the discovery was made that, politically, he was in opposition to the prohibitionists, and believed in a tariff for revenue only with such incidental protection as such tariffs may give. The fact came to the surface, however, immediately after, and was in fact the cause of the intense opposition his appointment created.

When Mr. Stewart found that it would be impossible for him to retain the position, he set about securing the appointment of a successor in accord with his own views and feelings upon this great question. He recommended David A. Wells. But the President, looking only to a vigorous and honest collection of the revenue, and knowing no difference between a prohibitionist and free-trader, preferred Mr. Boutwell.

Perhaps, too, he was influenced by the howl that had been raised over his appointment of Mr. Stewart, and he hastened incontinently into the arms of the politicians, for this is what Mr. Boutwell is, no more, no less.

With Boutwell in the Treasury, and the House organized by Mr. Blaine in the interest of the New England monopolies and Pennsylvania pig iron, we of the agricultural interests of the West may hang our heads upon the willows, and suffer outrage and wrong for the next four years. The vast power of the General Government will be driven with merciless vigor over our private trade, to enrich the already wealthy monopolists of New England and Pennsylvania. Our grain may rot in our barns, and our sheep killed to save the tallow and pelt, while our party has nearly two-thirds of a majority in Congress. The rich grow richer and the poor poorer.

I can tell my political friends at the West that the day is not distant when all the glories of the late war, and all the noble impulses in behalf of colored humanity will not save us. A sickened and disgusted people will be surely tempted to hand the Government over to the hated copperheads.

D. P.

The Special Election.

Returns from counties where special elections were held to fill the vacancies in the Legislature occasioned by the Democratic members resigning, show that all the Democrats are returned.

The most significant is the result in the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Grant, Blackford and Jay. This district was set up on the legislative apportionment of two years ago as a sure thing for the Radicals, and last fall Baker's majority over Hendricks was three hundred and eighty-two.

The Radicals were confident of defeating Huey, and put up against him the strongest man, Colonel Ashbury Steele, who took decided ground in favor of negro suffrage. In this district the appeal was taken to the people upon the suffrage amendment, and the action of the Democratic members of the Legislature in resigning to defeat its ratification. The result is a triumph for Huey. The people sustain his action, and declare against negro suffrage in a square fight upon that question.

In Grant county, which gave Baker last October 439 majority, and is regarded one of the strongholds of Radicalism, Huey got 150 in majority, and he is elected in the district by at least 600 majority.

This election settles the question as to the popular sentiment in Indiana upon negro suffrage.

Upon a direct vote upon that issue the State would give 75,000 majority against the proposed Constitutional Amendment. Every member of the Legislature who resigned has been re-elected.

When is an enemy's encampment most likely to burn well? When the tents are pitched.

The Boston Transcript says: 'The hand that can make a pie is a continual feast to the husband that marries it.'

The Amended Bounty Law.

The following is a copy of the new amended Bounty Law, passed by Congress, and approved March 3, 1869:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when a soldier's discharge states that he is discharged by reason of 'expiration of term of service,' he shall be held to have completed the full term of his enlistment and entitled to bounty accordingly.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any soldier who shall have died, after being honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the additional bounty which such soldiers would be entitled to if living, under the provisions of the twelfth and thirteenth sections of an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes,' approved July twenty eight eighteen hundred and sixty six, and the said provisions of said act shall be so construed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims for the additional bounties granted in sections twelve and thirteen of the act of July 28, 1866, shall, after the first day of May next, be adjusted and settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury under the provisions of said act; and all such claims as may on the said 1st of May be remaining in the office of the Paymaster General, unsettled, shall be transferred to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all claims for bounty under the provisions of the act cited in the foregoing sections shall be void unless presented in due form prior to the 1st day of December, 1869.

Common Doings After All.

The expectation, arising from General Grant's reticence and his reputation for sagacity and originality, that the Cabinet of the new Administration would be of a rare and superior character, marked by boldness, originality and decided policy—in fine, one of unusual brilliancy and genius. The New York Evening Post (Radical) is wicked enough to publicly acknowledge that it can't see the superiority of the new over any former ones. It says:

But if we consider the Cabinet as a whole, it means nothing; it signifies no policy; its character, the antecedents and the known opinions of its members, foreshadow nothing of the future course of the Administration. Those, therefore, who fall into enthusiastic approval of the present Cabinet, 'go it blind.'

That is as bad as the stage coach passengers who, hungry and belated, approached a tavern in the mountains, which had the reputation of furnishing the best of breakfasts. They were sadly disappointed. As one expressed it: "We expected wheat bread and chicken fixens, and got only corn bread and common doings."

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A STATE GEOLOGIST.—Dr. Edward F. Cox has been appointed and commissioned by the Governor as State Geologist under the recent act of the Legislature establishing a department of Geology. He will reside at Indianapolis, and have his headquarters in the rooms of the State Agricultural Society.

A Georgia negro was unable to tell for whom he had voted at the Legislative election, but identified the ticket by a certain device at its head, which he described as a 'picture of a Radical flag with a cross or a buzzard set out on top with a bunch of broom grass in its paw.'

Count Biensiek enjoys a salary of \$13,000 as Chancellor of the Northern German Confederation, and a similar sum as Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

There is said to be a book keeper in Norwich Connecticut, who writes equally well with both hands at the same time.

The number of the horses now in the United States is 8,000,000, representing in money value upwards of \$2,000,000,000.

A Memphis jury, having found a man guilty of murdering a citizen who is alive and well are deliberating whether to rescind their verdict, or let the convicted man kill the citizen.